The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

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WE DESIRE TO CALL THE ATTENTION OF ALL PERSONS SENDING POLITICAL NEWS AND OTHER COMMUNICATIONS TO THE TIMES TO THE NECESSITY OF SIGNING THE RAMES TO SUCH REPOINTS. AS IT IS THE RULE OF THIS PAPER NOT TO PUBLISH ANY ARTICLE THE NAME OF WHOSE AUTHOR IS UNKNOWN.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1900.

THE NEELY CASE.

It is a bold man or journal that will undertake to predict what a court will decide in any given case, yet we feel that we run no risk whatever in predicting that the Supreme Court of the United State will turn a deaf ear to all that the counse for Neely have said, and will order that individual to be sent to Cuba for trial. The argument which has been made for Neely cannot be listened to for a moment. It pr ceeds upon the theory that Cuba is now wholly independent of the United State and that the presence of our seldiers upon the island is an affront to a rightful Government having dominion over the island.

The answer to this argument is that w

entered into war with Spain in strict conformity with the Constitution, and that in waging that war we took possession of the island of Cuba in just as strict conformity with the Constitution, Having driven Spain's Government out of the island it became incumbent upon us to set up and establish another Government there that could give security to life and property, and could answer all the purposes of such a Government as the island should. The war power being once invoked remains operative until every purpose for which the war was undertaken has been accomplished. It is, therefore, just as much which war was declared that we should pacify Cuba and establish a stable Government there as it was that we should drive the Spaniards out of Cuba. These propositions appear to us so elementary that we wonder any man could have the face to stand before a tribunal so august as the Supreme Court of the United States and contend for a proposition that would displace them. Nevertheless, as we have said, it is a bold man or journal that will undertake to say beforehand what a court will hold in any given case, and it need not surprise our readers, therefore, if the rourt's decision in this case overrules al we have suggested, in which event we will sny, as Judge Clopton used to say when the Court of Appeals reversed him. "That

time I guessed wrong." The consequences of what Neely's counsel contend for cannot be considered withcut a shudder. If we should remove our troops from Cuba now, and leave all the wild and incendiary passions struggling for mastery there now to have free course what would the result be? The conse quences of negro rule in the South are trifling compared to what we should see in Cuba. The negroes of the South, while disqualified by ignorance and brutality, to govern themselves or any one else, have yet lived for two hundred years with the spectacle before them of an orderly Government maintained by the white people But the negroes of Cuba have never see anything of the sort. Their only idea of Government is the misrule that they have seen prevailing under the Spaniards Turned loose to do as they pleased we should see Cuba in a condition, not of anarchy, but of chaos, with every base passion put in operation to reduce society to a state of savagery. In a very short time such a state of things would exist there as would compel us to reoccupy the island to establish something like order. All mankind would rise up and say to us that we had committeed a crime against civilization in overthrowing the only semblance of order that existed there and then abandening the island to drift as it might. We should simply be compelled to reoccupy

THE INDUSTRIAL SOUTH.

Mr. E. B. Miller, secretary of the Memphis industrial League, makes some valuable suggestions through the Memphis Commercial-Appeal in the line of Southern industrial developments. First he advises the Southern people to start. factories, and to get all that will come from the North. That when there is a meritorious factory in the North that wants to move South and needs capital the community to which the factory would move should subscribe the additional capital needed, and let the Northern men manage the plan. This, he thinks, should not be given as a bonus.

the best investment that can be made of to turn the convicts out. The public say field for operation in this direction. Many thousands and millions of capital in the hands of comparatively poor men, and if this could be organized it would be a power for good.

Organization is the order of the day

end the much abused corporations about which so much has been said are operated by organized capital. It is not one man, but many that make a corporation, and the corporation furnishes, the men in moderate circumstances with an opportunity for profitable investment. The railroads of the country are not owned, as some people seem to think, by a few rich men. They are owned by hundreds and thousands of men and women in moderate circumstances. The uninitialted would be amazed to find how many comparatively poor men and women in Virginia are owners of stock in railroad corporations and industrial corporations. The poor own a few shares each, but taken together the money thus invested furnishes a large working capital. There has been a great outcry against organized wealth, but it is a foor-

ish cry. The greatest need of the South

to-day is organized capital, and if all the

idle money in the South could be orga-

nized it would make a magnificent fund for industrial development. The second suggestion which Mr. Millet makes is that the Southern press shall "change from the ferment of politics to the practical benefits of industrial progress." There can be but little of just complaint against the Southern press on this score. The papers do talk politics and they ought to talk polities. It is their business to discuss political questions and to induce: the people to take an active part in the affairs of Government. But the newspapers of the South devote more space, year in and year out, to practical questions of industry and commerce than they do to politics. But after all the newspapers can do nothing more than to quicken public sentiment and crystallize it. If the people thems ives do not acthan to advertise the community which it represents. Still agitation of this sort is worth a great deal, for constant agitation is very apt to arouse the people, and when the people are aroused they are apt to act. Mr. Miller may be sure, however,

ple will but do theirs. The third and greatest remedy for our rouble, says he, is to change commerce from east to west parallels to north and outh lines. And he adds:

that the press will do its part if the peo-

This is the great industrial and com-mercial era of the world's history, Ex-pansion of trade; a chance to sell more agricultural and manufactured groducts, agricultural and manufactured upoducts, so that we as a people can make more money and have more prosperity, is the vital living issue before this nation. The expositions that have been held, those now advertised to be held, the industrial conventions recently held, all tell us that the entire people of our nation are alies to this one great issue which have alive to this one great issue, which has for its foundation more factories and more output from factories, hence more f money and better chance to make

In this great work all of the South can unite, because it will locate factories South; and in general concert of action a benefit comes to every locality in the South. The scope of the work is so great South, The scope of the work is so great that all of the people, from the sources of the Ohio along the Alleghany and Monongahela to the Yellowstone and Missouri in Montana, have with the South a common purpose, demanding national legislation to secure foreign markets for the rapidly increasing agricultural and manufactural products of cicultural and manufactured products of the Mississippi, Ohlo and Missouri river valleys, which are now restricted be-cause of high freight rates that prevent sales to the nations south via the North Atlantic scaports.

This means nothing more or less than that the South is in favor of trade expansion. It is in favor of keeping the doors to eastern trade wide open and this is true in spite of the fact that the South may have appeared in the late campaign to be opposed to such a policy. The Southern people want to see the Government utilize and turn to practical ecount the commanding position which now holds in the East. They want to ce exact justice done to the Fillinios, nd they do not want to see this Government become entangled in what is called bropean diplomacy, and for all that they demand that the Government take advantage of all the opportunities which the Spanish war and the occupation of the Philippines have given them. God orbid that the Southern people should ever sacrifice principle to commercialism. and this will never be until Southern character is changed. But without any surrender of principle the commercial question will undoubtedly play a more onspleuous part in the politics of the South than has hitherto been the case.

TIME TO STOP,

We have received the following letter: Old Town, Grayson cunty, Va., December 8th, 1990.

Sir,-Your letter of the 4th instant to hand, and, in reply, will say: I like your paper very well; but Virginia is under such ring-rule I have become disgusted, and I an coaking my arrangements to move to West Virginia, where the people have some pretentions to honesty and fairness in

We do not give the name of our correscondent because the letter was not intended for publication, and we do not, therefore, feel at liberty to do so. But it is a bona fide latter and it is all the more forceful because it was not intended for print. We wish that we could denounce our correspondent's charge as false, but, shame upon us, there is ground for it. Virginia is under ring-rule and in some sections our elections are mere shams. It is for the voters of Virginia to say how long this condition shall continue. For our part, we say again, with due reverence, in the name of God, in the name of Virginia integrity, it is time to stop.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The people of Michigan are scandalized by the action of Gov. Pingree in pardoning out of the penitentiary two men who had been convicted of grossly defrauding the Government. They swindled the State out of many thousand dollars in connection with the equipment of troops for the Spanish war. It was not denied that the frauds were committed. Indeed one of the men confessed, we are told, but should be invested as a part of the But the Governor said that there were

working capital. He says that there is others involved who had not been punplenty of money in the South, and that ished and could not be, and so he decided such capital is in home industries. We that this was done because the convicts have long believed that there is a broad were personal friends of the Governor.

have the Mea that in order to get capital | and denounced for pardoning the anarchone must go to rich men. But there are | ists, and Governor Taylor, of Tennessec, was severely criticised for exercising the

pardoning power too freely. The fact is that the pardoning power should not rest with one man. It is too great a power and too great a responsibillity to be upon the Governor of a State A great deal of the Governor's time is taken up in considering applications for pardon, for, naturally, he feels that he ought to give every such petition his thorough personal investigation. If any man is wrongfully detained in prison the Governor who has the elements of justice in him wants to see that man liberated, for under our scheme of government there is no greater public outrage than to deprive an innocent man of his liberty and keep in prison walls with disgrace upon him. We say that if the Covernor takes the time and trouble thoroughly to investigate every applicaion for pardon that comes before him he will have little time for anything else. It must be a great burden upon the executive and it is too great a burden for the State to put upon any one official. A hard hearted Governor is apt to be harsh and a kind hearted Governor is apt to be too liberal in dealing with convicts. The hard hearted Governor will take it for granted that every man who wears stripes is a criminal and receiving his deserts, and the kind hearted Governor is apt to be influenced by the plea, especially of wife or mother, for a man who has been convicted of crime and ought to be punished. Therefore, we urge, every application for pardon should be considered by a board of pardons whose special business it is to investigate all such cases, and preferably such a board should refer its findings to the Governor, who would pass finally upon each case presented. In this way all applications would be properly investigated and the Governor would have a board of

CURRENT TOPICS.

discreet men to share with him the bur-

den and the responsibility of pardoning

The Macon Telegraph thinks that Mr Bryan reached the limit of his mental power and usefulness in the spell-binder of the recent campaign. As a platform writer, as a cold, incisive analyzer of events ure weal, it declares that he is a dead failure, "This is said," it adds, "in as much kindness as candor. He can 'whoor up,' but he cannot plan. He can execute but he cannot construct. He can speak to the multitude and move them for the moment, but he cannot write down in cold imperishable ink a chart for a great party

Casting about for another leader, the Telegraph says:
"The second Waterloo convinced every."
There is no chance body except Mr. Bryan. There is no chance for his third nomination to the Presi-lency by the Democratic party. That hope will prove as illusive as were the chanc twice for election. Whatever may be the disposition in the West toward him, or in the East toward David B. Hill, who is hrowing out an anchor to windward, th most plensing prospect; but he is not the man. A new leader must come, and he should come from the South. The next three years, let us hope, will develop

We should like to see a Southern man nominated, and John W. Daniel is our choice. But Hill will do.

Chicago papers do not tire of sounding the praises of the city's Juvenile Court, says the New York Evening Post, and of the good work it is doing in the reformation of wayward boys. The reports made are ample justification for the praise. In by sixteen policemen, twenty truant of icers, and forty volunteers, have handled 3,300 cases of delinquents in the slums of Thicago. The fact that the Juvenile Court has jurisdiction in all such cases, with power to compel obedience, has a restraining influence on boys and a disciplinary in fluence on parents. In many cases the offender is not taken before the Juvenile Court at all. The probation officer-sometimes the principal of a public school-notiles the father that unless the erring boy omplies with certain rules he will be taken before the court and possibly sentenced to the John Worthy School or to the reformatory at Pontlac. Then the boy is given a trial. No one in the neighbor hood or in the school he attends knows that he is on probation. If the boy chooses to avoid the court he has the opportunity, and in nine cases out of ten, according to the Chicago Inter-Ocean, he makes good use of the opportunity.

The demand for the special tax upor oleo proceeds from the dairying and creamery interests, not from the consumers of butter. The Times-Herald forvors any legislation that is calculated to insure the purity and wholesomeness o dairy products. The people who prefer creamery butter are entitled to every safeguard against adulteration which the law can provide. The dairy and creamery interests are also entitled to full protection against compounds that may be sold in the market as "pure creamery butter."

But there is nothing in the Grout bill that was passed by the Lower House which guarantees the purity of creamery butter, it merely proposes to tax a great and growing industry, employing millions of dollars of capital and thousands of men. out of existence, thereby compelling the

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver IIIs.

Tutt's Liver Pills cep the system in order an event morbid conditions

e liver which precede disease

A Preventative of ck headache, dyspepsia, diz ness, bad taste in the mouth eartburn, coated tongue, los f appetite, constipation and All Bilious Diseases. consumers of oleomargarine to buy creamery butter whether they want it or not.

The people who want oleomargarine should have the privilege of buyins it as such. Congress should not place it beyond their reach by excessive taxation. If the Senate accepts the House bill and it becomes a law there is little doubt that the United States Supreme Court will knock it out as "class legislation" and hence in contravention of the Constitution.—Chicago Times-Herald.

This goes to confirm our view that wher-

This goes to confirm our view that wherever the taxing power is employed for any other purpose save to raise revenue, there is almost sure to be either jebbery or injustice or both. justice or both.

AFTERMATH.

The Pittsburg Commercial Gazette says: Rail producers have taken contracts for delivery next year amounting in round numbers to 1,000,000 tons. It is a heavier award of new business than the railmakers had secure; at the opening of the year 1900.

A Chicago dispatch says it is likely that a rate as low as one fare for the round trip, and passibly 1 cent a mile, may be authorized by the railroads for the Fan-American Exposition in Buf-falo next summer.

A Parisian has conceived the idea of publishing a Journal for the Seasick, which is to have for its main purpos the discovery of a specific for seasickness be invited to write all they know about every symptom, remedy, alleviation of aggravation of seas ckness. A prize of \$20,000 is to be offered for the discovery of an infallible specific

The New York Herald of yesterday says: Miss Elizabeth Marbury, as agent for Henri Hengel and Paul Emile Chevalier, yesterday obtained from Judge Blanchard, of the Supreme Court, an order directing Sannel E. Rork, Teomus Q. Seabrocke and S. Stryker Williamson to show cause why they should not be enjoinel from continuing to produce "The Rounders," a comic opera.

The Roston Animal Resour League makes the following report: "The number of animals received and cared for through the Animal Rescue League from May 1 to November has been 3,427. Of these 180 were dogs, and 3,247 cats. Twenty-two hundred and eighty were taker from the streets, and 547 were given up by the owners, either because the animals were one or diseased, or because their owners were about to move where they

could not take their rets.
'Homes have been found for 150 and
there are how twenty-four in the house.
Nineteen are waiting for good hames to e offered them. The others met psin-ss deaths. They were in so pitable a ondition that this was best for them." The league has 247 active members and 647 associate members.

The Age of Gold.

The clouds that tower in storm, that beat, Arterial thunder in their veins. The wild-flowers, lifting fair and sweet Their perfect faces from the plains,— All high, all lowly things of earth For no vague end have had their birth.

Low strips of mist, that mesh the moon Above the foaming waterfall, And mountains that God's hand hath

acwn,
And forests where the great winds call,
Within the grasp of such as see
Are parts of a conspiracy—

To rieze the soul with heavity; hold The heart with love, and so fulfill Within ourselves the Age of Gold, That never died and never will; As long as one true nature feels The wonders that the world reveals.

—Madison Cawein, in Frank Leslie's Worthly

The Hour of Judgment. Thick breathing of a soul that slumber.

Chill dawn that slips white fingers round the door The creak of formless feet upon the

A wind without that dies into a moan, A heart within that battles all alone With all the future and with all the past. -Albert Bigelow Paine, in Scribner

Reflections of a Bachelor, A woman can never be punctual except

by being ahead of time.

A woman's way of resisting being kissed is a lot like the way she scoids a man for complimenting her.

If men had been created without stamachs, no philosopher would ever yet have invented the idea of eternity.

What a woman can't get cot of a man by sticking roses in her hair, she can generally get by crying on his shirt bosom.

New York Press. being ahead of time.

To Compliments She Was Not Averse,

"It was Browning, you know," said the literary bodrder, "who wrote in the album belonging to Mrs. Oscar Wilde, "From a root to a peem." "Grees she must have had perfect feet, said the cheerful ldl9t.—Cleveland Plain

A Farmer Might Say "That 'Ere Ship. "Now," said Mr. McSwilligen, "a ship propelled by steam is a steamship," "No domet of it," replied Squildig.
"Then why shouldn't a ship propelled by wind be an arship?"—Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Men Met Here and There.

"What kind of a man is Doogles?"
"He's the kind that will do you a smal favor so he can come around next day and ask a big favor."—Chicago Record.

THE GOVERNOR LEFT.

He and His Staff Missed the Train in Washington,

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) WASHINGTON, December 13.—Gov-ernor Tyler and staff did not take the early train for home to-day. They missed the early connection, and arranged to have the special car hithed on to the afternoon train leaving here at 3:12. The Governor and individual members of his retinue were at the Capitol to-day ernor Tyler went over to the Senate chamber to hear Senator Hanna speak

The Governor's roungest daughter joined the party here yesterday and will go home with them to-day.

Senator Martin was over on the House side this afternoon and save side this afternoon and saw several members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee relative to the Richmond

To Prevent Strikes. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEW YORK, December 13.—As-semblyman Costello has announced his intention of introducing a bill this winter, modeled on the New Zealand law, for the doing away with strikes. The bill will provide for a court of arbitration, composed of one representative of the composed of one representative of the labor organization which has troubles on hand, one representative of the employer and a justice of the Supreme Court, who is to be president of the court. The decisions of the court are to be final.

Madden's Views. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEW YORK, December 13.-Billy Madden asserts that Gus. Ruhlin will outpoint Peter Maher when the big fellows meet at the Penn Art Club. in Philadelphia, next Monday night. Mad-

"COLRECT DRESS FOR MEN AND BOYS."

A DOLLAR HAT SALE!

Beginning THIS (Friday) MORNING the Gans-Rady

Company will place on sale Four Hundred Men's and Youths' DERBY and FEDORA Hats, worth up to \$2.00, at Gans-Rady Company

Entire Building, 1005 East Main Street, Opposite Postoffice.

den knows Maher, for he brought him to this country and introduced him here. He is fully acquainted with all of Peter's methods when properly prepared for a fight, and he has heard that Maher is in as good a condition as at any time in his career, and he will not say that this man, Ruhlin, will stop the Irishman in the six rounds.

One thing seems to be certain, and that is that both fighters will enter the ring in the condition and confident of victory.

Roosevelt's House. (Special Dispatch to The Times.)

NEW YORK, December 13.—Vice-President-Elect Roosevelt is already cast-ing about for a house at Washington, The that his engagements from not will keep him from Oyster Bay the greater part of the time between nov and inaugu-ration time has led him to give up his Over Bay home and as he is in Wash-Oyster Bay home and as he is in Wash-ington to-day (Thursday) has led to the belief that he will engage a house there then.

Tighe Dead.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.) NEW YORK, December 13.—Rob-ert T. Tighe, fifty-eight years old, the man who, while in the employ of Adrian C. Morse, established the first telegraph system in South America, died at his home No. 60 West 194th Street, on Tues-day, as the result of a rupture of a

A Happy Combination,

blood vessel.

"Delta studied medicine, you know, and i've taken a cooking school course." "Well?"

"We're going to start a magazine called What to Eat, and How to Get Over It."

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Christmas Holiday Rates.

The Atlanite Coast Line announces a rate of one and one-third first-class fares for he round-trip from Richmond to all points south, account Christmas holidays, Tickets on sile December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th,

ets on sale December 224, 234, 24th, 25th, 25th and 31st, 1900, also January 1st, 1901, final limit January 4th, 1901.

These tickets will be sold to students of schools and colleges on December 15th to 21st, inclusive, with final limit January 8th, 1901 upon presentation of certificate signed by the superintendents, principals or presidents therefore r presidents thereof

information as to schedules, etc., ap-OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,

SS East Main Street,
W. STEELE, T. A.
Byrd-Street Station.
C. S. CAMPBELL,
Division Passenger Agent.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR THOSE WISHING TO VISIT HA.

VANA, CUBA. The That Pri-American Medical Congress will meet at Havana, Cuba, December 26-29, 1900, and for this occasion the Southern Railway will sell special round-trip tickets to Havana, Cuba, at greatly reduced rates. Tickets to be sold December 21, 22, 23, with return limit January 19, 1801. The Southern operates a double daily limited service and offers the choice of routes, either through Port Tampa or Mami, connecting at either point for Havana, Cuba. For this occasion the rate Havana, Cuba. For this occasion the rate from Richmond to Havana, Cuba, and return, will be \$67.55, including sleeping berth and meals in both directions between Port Tampa or Miami and Havana, Cuba. Correspondingly reduced rates will apply from all ticket stations on Southern Railway. C. W. WESTBURY, T. P. A.

WINTER TOURISTS' RATES VIA ATLANTIC COAST LINE,

The Atlanta Coast Line announces the sale of Winter Tourist Tickets at retuced rates to South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Cuba and Nassau resorts. Tick-as on sale November I, 1909, to April 30, 1901, good for return passage until May 31, 1901. Service from Florida to Nassau, 31, 1991. Service from Florida to Nassau, N. P., commences January 10, 1991. The Atlantic Coast Line offers unsurpassed facilities for the tourist travel. The route of the celebrated "New York and Florida Special" and "Florida and West Indian pecial" and "Florida and West Indian imited." Quick line to Augusta, Macon and Middle Georgia. Double daily service. Through trains. Through Pullman cars. For information as to rates, tickets, sieepng-par reservations, etc., apply to RECHMOND TRANSFER CO.,

W. STEELE, Traveling Agent,
Byrd-Street Station.
Office of the Company,
No. 838 East Main Street.
C. S. CAMPBELL,
Division Passenger Agent,

CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY RATES. 1900-1901, VIA SOUTHERN 10Y.

On account of the above the Southern Railway will sell tickets between points on its lines and connections east of the Mississippi and south of the Potomac rivers at rate of one and one-third first-class fares for the round trip, selling dates December 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 30th, 31st, January 1st, with return limit Jan-uary 4, 1901. Tickets will also be on sale for students and teachers of schools and colleges December 15th to 21st, with re-turn limit January 8, 1901, upon presen-tation of certificates from presidents or principals of such institutions. The Southern Bell Telephone and Tele-

graph Company annunces that telephonic communications can be had over its lines communications can be had over its lines with Lynchburg. Va.; Danville, Va.; Ranoke, Va.; Wakefield, Va.; Appomation, Va.; Farmville, Va.; Crewe, Va.; Salem, Va.; Bedford City, Va.; Reidsville, N. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Columbia, S. C. For further particulars inquire at the Public Puy Stations and at Manager's office. No. 1214 East Main Street.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

BERRY'S YMAS GIFTS. Ladies: Have no fear of giving a useless

or unappreciated present to your gentle-man friend if you buy it here. Our Novel-ties are new-our styles exclusive. You're welcome to look as much as you with

Loose Muscatel, Scoded and Fancy Imported Layer Raisins, Currants, Citron, Orange and Lemon Peck.

R. L. CHRISTIAN & CO.

FRESH GOSSIP FROM GOTHAM

Samuel Killed Himself for Love of Beautiful Woman.

RUN ON HARLEM BANK INCREASES

The Institution Sound, but Depositors Want Their Money Off-Tangle Over Staterooms Disturbs Honeymoon Shortly.

NEW YORK, Dec., 13.-Because obstales which seemed insurmountable made it impossible for him to marry the woman he leved, Sydney Samuel, of New York, killed himself in a Portland, (Me.) hotel. There are reasons for believing that a loatic suicide had been agreed upon, and these who are best acquainted with her call not be supprised to hear that Mras Anita Vivanti Chartres had taken her

Mme, Chartres, who is believed to be in Italy, is well known in this city as an authoress and a playwright. Still a very abroad then in this country. In Rome, Lendon, Paris, Vlenna and in St. Peters. ourg she has many friends, who admire her genus.

Between Sydney Samuel and Mime Chartres there existel a bond stronger than triendship. For the other each taid he highest admiration, and neither made secret of their love. The unfounded darge has been made that she hounded him to his death. He, on the contary, demanded her love, and she gave it so freely that for her to be away from him meant torture for both AGREED TO LAST.

AGRECO TO LART.

At times these two agreed that it would be better to never meet again. This course was constantly brided upon them, by relatives, and once they formally signed what might be called separation tapers. But they deceived themselves for a short time only, and gave warning to the brothers of Mr. Samuel that it would require more than an agreement to keep the two apart.

Sydney Samuel was a Hebrew, Mme. Chartres was reared in the Roman Catholic faith. Either was willing to sacrifice religious views for the other, but even that was not sufficient.

Mr. Samuel's father is a rabbi in England. His religion is of the most ortholox variety. He forbade his son to marry any but a Hebrew of the most pronoun-

any but a Hebrew of the most pronounsed generous views. Although nearly forty years old, Sydney, with that fillal obedience characteristic of his race, accepted his father's command as a law which could not be broken. AMERICAN MONTE CARLO.

For still another season Long Branch will remain the Monte Carlo of America's Atlantic coast. For still another summer the famed gameling houses of the seasone resort will be conveniently open for their New York patrons. The law and Order Society, of Long Branch Tailed on Tuesday, in the test of a muni-cipal election. On the Issue of bread and butter vers is morality, a majority of al-most four hundred citizens voted for oficials who will wink at the vice of gamb-

Long Branch has just passed through a turbulent campaign for the election of a Hoard of Commissioners. Long Branch's form of government is in some respects unique. A mayor is not chosen by direct vota. This iDoard of Commissioners choose a chairman and he is styled the Under the charter it is the duty Board and its confrmum to restrain and suppress gaming houses, all nstraments and devices for gaming, and o prohibit all gaming and fraudulent de TANGLE OVER STATEROOMS.

James L. Van Alen and his bride, who us Miss Daisy Post, departed for Europe yesterdey on the Hamburg-American line steam-hip Deutschland. Through some-body's blunder the seren'ty of the honey-moon sailing was slightly marred by a tangle over statercoms. But it was all straightened and to the satisfaction of all oncerned before the ther left her Hobo-ten pier, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Van Alen had engaged Suite C for the voyage and also room No. 99, which adjoins it and contains a bathroom. These rooms are on the starboard side of the main deck at the head of the stairway eading to the grand scioon. Suite C s known as the chambre de luxe. It so happened that corresponding rooms

directly buck of those of Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen were engaged by a jolly party of young persons, consisting of the Misses Gertrude and Helen Clergue and Mr. F. H. Clergue and Mr. E. V. Douglas, The tateroom reserved for the young women cas Suite D, and the men were to occupy room No. 101, adjoining it.
This was the real intention and was

the result ultimately worked out; but through a mistake in printing a chart of the staterooms Mr. Van Alen's tickets were made to read "Suite D" and those f the other party "Suite IN THE WRONG ROOM.

The Misses Clergue were first abourd the Deutschland, and bestowed them-selves with much satisfaction, though in-necently enough, in the Van Alen state-room. Mr. and Mrs. Van Alen, with Mr. Van Alen's valet and Mrs. Van Alen's maid, arrived in due time, but a steward, perceiving that a mistake had been made,

I them to Suite C. Mr. Van Alen would never have known that anybody had blundered if the room had been unoccupied, but he found in it had been inaccupied, but he folial in two very contented young women, who were disposed to resent the intrusion.

Mr. Van Alen was visibly annoyed. Mr. Robert Gerry and Mr. Orme Wils:n had accompanied the bridal party aboard the hubby. "It cannot be as expour outing."—Chicago Nowe.

***************************** S. ULLMAN'S SON. Headquarters for Xmas Supplies.

Groceries

Best Granulated Sugar, 5 1-2c New Seeded Raisins, 1-lb. pkg.

New Cleaned Currants, 12tc package. Try our country Blackberry Wine, 40c a gallon. Arbuckle's Coffee, 12c lb. Good Cheese, 10c pound. Rival G latine, 5c package, Sugar-Cured Hams, S 1-2c lb.

Large trish Potatoes, 18c nk. 10 Large Bars Octagon-Shaped Soap for 25c. Snowflake Patent Family Flour \$4.00 bbt. or 25c bag. New Dates, 6c lb. New Figs. 7c or 4 lbs. 25c. Larger Figs, 10c lb. New Boneless Codfish, 5c lb.

Large Juicy Lemons, 10c doz. New Barley, 5c. Plum Tobacco, 3 for 25c. Cranberries, 10c qt. Pure Cider Vinegar, 20c. gal. Dunlop Patent Flour, \$4.30 barrel or 28c sack. Sweet Cider, 25c gallon. Pure Lard, 7 1-2c.

Salt Pork, 6 1-2c. Brown Staff, 90c. hundred. Lion Coffee, 10c lb. Large cans Canned Tomatoes. 7e can. Best Canned Corn, 7c can-

New Sour Krout, 5c qt. Fine Catawba and Blackberry Wine, 40c gatlon. Pie Peaches, Sc. can. Wine for Jelly, 40c gallou. Sour Pickles, 20c gallon.

S. ULLMAN'S SON. 1820 AND 1822 E. MAIN ST. Up-Town Store, 506 East Marshall. MANCHESTER ETORES, os. 1212 and 1214 Hull Street,

he steward explained the mistake to the The latter took it good and his bride bestowed themselves in their

Instead of a diminution in the run on the Harlem Savings Bank at One Hun-ired and Twenty-fourth Street and Faird Avenue, yesterday, there was an increase over Tuesday in the number of lepositors who were envious to withdraw their money, and with as little apparent meral belief in Harlem that the run due to remarks made by certain per-ons, whose feelings toward the bank, or personal reasons alone, are not

Not a depositor who applied for his or her money yesterday was turned away, every demand being paid in full up to the close of banking hours. That the bank is sound and will be able to meet

all demands made upon it is emphatically asserted by the officers. The sum of \$157,675 was withdrawn yesterday. When the bank opened its doors for business, promptly at 10 o'clock, about one hundred persons were standing at one hundred persons were standing at the front doors waiting for an oppor-tunity to withdraw their savings. Police Captain Dean, of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, sent a roundsman and four policemen to the bank for the purpose of preserving order and keeping the sidewalks clear of fallers. and keeping the sidewalks clear of billers. noon the crowd had increased to about four hundred persons, nearly one-half of them being curiosity seekers. Only a few depositors were admitted to the bank

at one time.

None of the depositors seemed to be able to give a sound reason for his anxiety to have his availed in his own passession instead of in that of the bank or his authority for doubting the solvency of the bank. Fully two-thirds of the destors were women

CHURCH OR DANCING CLASS?

Miss Edith Marshal, of No. 73 South Twelfth Street, Newark, finds herself obliged to decide between resigning her membership in the De Groot Methodist Episcopal Church or giving up a dancing Episcopal Church or giving up a dancing class for young children which she has been conducting for several weeks. She must decide by the middle of February next. This is a mandate of a committee of the Board of Trustees, consisting of the pastor, the Rev. R. K. Boyd, and Messrs. James and Minnett.

With her mother, Mrs. E. L. Marshal, who is the organist of the church Miss.

who is the organist of the church. Miss Marshal has for several years been very active in the affairs of the church. She is young, pretty and popular, When, sevis young, pretty and popular. When, sev-eral weeks ago, she started a dancing class for children the youthful element in the church spoke approvingly, but the older element protested, holding that she was not only violating the Book of Dis-cipline herself, but encouraging others to

When the pastor and trustees told her that her church membership was jeopardized Miss Marshal said that she had arranged a reception for her little ranged a reception for her little pupils early in February and did not feel that she could abandon it. Mr. Boyd and the trustees than agreed to allow the matter to remain in abeyance until after the re-ception, with the understanding that Miss Marshal will then give her decision. Miss Marshal's mother stands by her daughter. Miss Marshal deciared yesterday that she does not know what decision she will

Not Dreaded. "So you refuse to send another check?" wrote the irate wife. "Well, I will have

my inning."
"Let it come!" answered the busy "It cannot be as expensive